

REPUDIATION OF RENNER POINTS FAILURE OF ALLIES IN NEAR EAST PROBLEMS

**WILSON OFFERED MILITARY
GUARANTEES, SAYS "TIGER"**

Premier Declares France Will Not Compromise With Soviets—Wins Vote of Confidence.		SURRENDERED TO FOES
Paris, Dec. 23.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day voted confidence in the Government, 458 to 71. The vote,		Returned, With Nothing But Promises of Sore Needed Aid.
Russia, notably by aiding the Poles, Rumanians and others along the frontiers.		

after the Chamber had listened to his declarations on the determination of the Allies to crush Bolshevism, his confidence in the Anglo-Franco-American pacts, his prediction of a solution of the Fiume problem and his understanding with Premier Lloyd George of

M. Clemenceau told the chamber that President Wilson and Great Britain had offered 'military pacts.

M. Clemenceau said: "I did not ask for these military guarantees. They were offered by England and President Wilson. I do not believe they will be questioned. Although certain points of the treaty have been discussed, there is no serious objection to the guarantees."

During the discussion on the London conferences ex-Premier Barthou questioned M. Clemenceau on Russia. The Premier said: "I will tell you the two principal decisions we have taken. Not only will we not make peace, but we won't compromise with the Government of the Soviets. We have decided that we will be the allies of all peoples attacked by Bolshevism."

M. Clemenceau added that the Allies would maintain a barbed wire around

question has been agonizing. 103,3 promised Plume to the Jugo-Slavs but went back on her promise. France, England and the United States have sought a solution, and the latest indications are that it will finally be reached. Only when this is solved can we commence to breathe freely."

M. Clemenceau appealed to the Chamber to work hard and talk little. He said the Cabinet at the end of the remaining weeks of its tenure of office would give its resignation to the President, and added: "It will not be an exit by one door; to enter by another."

The movement to elect Clemenceau President of the Republic is gaining strength. Several members of the Chamber are resolved to place his name to the fore, and are positive they can count upon the support of 450 members of the Chamber and 150 Senators.

By RAYMOND SWING.
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VIENNA, Dec. 22.—In a virtual repudiation of Dr. Karl Renner, the Chancellor, the Austrian Assembly has pointed out the failure of the Supreme Council up to the present time to improve the dangerous condition that prevails in the newly created Near Eastern States. It is said that the motive behind Renner's trip to Paris, which he reported to be a complete political success and which was almost coincident with the announcement in Vienna that the United States had decided to lend Austria \$70,000,000, was to take advantage of the new phase of Anglo-French politics that seems to be resulting in the British weaning Poland from French influence and in Clemenceau preparing to weld Czechoslovakia and Austria into a new French outpost in eastern Europe.

Renner undertook the Paris mission cheerfully, but hoping to obtain the much needed amelioration of Austria's poverty, even at the egregious price of agreeing to an anti-German policy. Renner went to Paris with several plans in mind. One consideration was that his Government would make it clear that it would depend upon the Supreme Council to keep a State of its own creation from starvation and bankruptcy.

At the same time he was expected to defer to the allied demand that Austria refuse union with Germany. But only a minority in the Assembly—the so-called Pan-Germans—openly advocated union with Germany, so Renner undertook

**FORD TO BOOST
PAY, CUT PRICES**

**INDICTMENT FOR
KAISER FRAMED**

**Motor Magnate to Establish
Minimum \$8 Day. Detroit
Hears.**

**Denial Is Made of Report That
the Dutch Will Not Grant
Extradition.**

**NOW OWNS ALL STOCK
QUESTION NOT DECIDED**

**Has Dream of Billion Dollar
Exiled Monarch Will Have**

Business as Family Heirloom.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

DETROIT, Dec. 23.—Henry Ford, according to undated report, is planning to advance the pay of his 50,000 employees to an \$8 a day minimum within a year, this scale to go as high as \$12 a day in some cases. The minimum wage is now \$6 a day.

The wage increase, it is said, is part of a dream of Henry Ford for a billion dollar corporation, entrenched in every country of the earth, owned absolutely by one man, an industrial monarchy controlled by hereditary succession.

Next August, if nothing intervenes, Henry Ford and his son will hold, without obligation of any sort, every penny of Ford stock. All the present and contemplated Ford industries will be owned by the Ford family.

Simultaneously, according to report, with the wage increases the price of the Ford car will be materially reduced, in all likelihood, although there are more than 100,000 unfilled orders.

It is to keep the Ford policies intact that Henry Ford has acquired personally

Christmas Tree—Gets Gifts From Germany.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Law officers of the crown held a consultation with French and Belgian law officers to-day with regard to the former German Emperor. It is reported that the conferees made out a case against the former German ruler and framed an indictment.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 23.—The semi-official Netherlands Correspondence Bureau announces to-day that there is no truth in a statement published in the *Soir* of Brussels to the effect that the Netherlands Government has already informed the Allies unofficially that the Dutch Government will not surrender the former German Emperor if extradition is requested. The bureau says that as yet no action in the matter has been taken.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 22 (delayed).—Former Crown Prince Frederick William is coming to Amerongen to spend Christmas. Interested Dutch circles consider the residence of a reconciliation between the former German Emperor and his son. A Christmas tree for the erstwhile monarch was purchased from Germany.

trip under seemingly friendly auspices, and had he returned to Vienna with what might be called genuine results—credits on a large scale—instead of mere recitals of French courtesy, the Assembly might have ignored the distasteful terms of assistance.

But now the Assembly is crying out in dismay that it is not to get anything around in anti-German waters without anything gained by so venturing. In other words, Austria was quite willing to change its foreign policy to suit Italian exchange for financial assistance from the latter. The Assembly seems to think that it has made the sacrifice but has nothing but promises to show for it.

New British Influence.

The most important change in Eastern European politics seems to be the new influence of Great Britain in Warsaw—an influence accomplished by sheer force of policy and despite Poland's sentimental attachment for France. There is no longer a Polish-Hungarian equilibrium, although it is attributed to British influences. Even the Austrian press

settling up a deal with Hungary, now that France is patently too impoverished to offer the realities that may be incidental to British friendship.

Poland, with an army of nearly a million men, which is holding a long Russian front where industries are at a standstill, and she faces col-

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1839. He was unable to enter into details, as negotiations were unfinished. But he said that the United States Government would not enter into any agreement in the direction of returning to neutrality or restriction of her sovereign rights.

Mr. Gurnea said the Foreign Minister wished to remain free to choose her friends and allies, which was necessary.

In Middletown Burns. — Any government accepted, any trade alliance accepted, any trade treaty accepted, would be looked upon as a catastrophe. These months are the most critical since the armistice was signed. Business men of Vienna expect bankruptcy. Business men of Prague expect bankruptcy. Debates will involve Czechoslovakia into bankruptcy, which inevitably would bring Poland, Hungary

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 22.—Eight patients of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, who had been kept burning to death to-night in a fire that destroyed a frame building of the hospital group, a mile east of the main structure, three of them were in the building, of whom only forty-five had